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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea-Bissau

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Introduction

1. The unstable political situation arising from the coup d'état in 2012 not only affected the population economically and socially but also affected the implementation of policies and measures designed to improve the human rights situation in the country.

2. Despite these constraints, efforts were made to fulfil the obligations arising from the first universal periodic review. With the return to constitutional normality, following the early presidential and parliamentary elections in 2014, the current Government strengthened its political will and its commitment to continuing its efforts to implement the universal periodic review and to mobilizing resources to promote sustainable development policies aimed at poverty eradication, reform of the justice system, consolidation of the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights.

3. Guinea-Bissau attaches great importance to the universal periodic review process and enters its second review with a strong sense of its responsibilities and a desire for transparency. It is also aware of the commitments made during its first review in 2010.

4. At the twenty-first session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in January 2015, Guinea-Bissau received 151 recommendations from the delegations present and decided to delay adopting a position on all the recommendations.

5. After conducting a thorough analysis and consulting its key State and non-State partners, Guinea-Bissau adopted its position on the 151 recommendations, 147 of which it accepts and 4 of which it notes, as set out in the table below.

6. Guinea-Bissau stresses that the recommendations accepted are consistent with the objectives set forth by the new Government in its various programmes and plans.

7. The position of Guinea-Bissau on the recommendations is as follows:

Recommendation/Country		*Position*	*Comment*
96.1	Gabon	Accepted	With regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, see 96.11 and 96.17.
96.2	Cabo Verde		
96.3	Denmark, Montenegro, Romania	Accepted	
96.4	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Accepted	
96.5	Ghana	Accepted	
96.6	Morocco, Timor-Leste	Accepted	
96.7	Brazil	Accepted	Implemented with regard to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to which Guinea-Bissau is a party.
96.8	Ghana	Accepted	

96.9	Spain	Accepted	The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been adopted by the National Assembly and the legal procedures for its ratification are under way.
96.10	Uruguay		
96.11	Ghana	Accepted	The ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its incorporation into the national legal framework are awaiting the revision of the Constitution.
96.12	Romania, Maldives, Montenegro		
96.13	Spain		
96.14	France, Uruguay		
96.15	Netherlands		
96.16	Estonia		
96.17	Estonia		
96.18	Uruguay	Noted	The ratification of this Convention is not a priority for Guinea-Bissau.
96.19	Gabon	Accepted	
96.20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Accepted	The process of revising the statutes of the National Human Rights Commission has been completed. Adoption by the Council of Ministers is pending. The schedule for adoption by the National Assembly has not been set.
96.21	France		
96.22	Thailand		
96.23	Indonesia		
96.24	Portugal		
96.25	Libya		
96.26	Botswana	Accepted	
96.27	South Africa	Accepted	
96.28	Sweden	Accepted	
96.29	Cabo Verde	Accepted	
96.30	Turkey	Accepted	
96.31	Turkey	Accepted	
96.32	Sudan	Accepted	
96.33	Romania	Accepted	
96.34	Kuwait	Accepted	With regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, see 96.11 and 96.17.
96.35	Mozambique		
96.36	Portugal	Accepted	
96.37	Sierra Leone	Accepted	
96.38	Niger	Accepted	

96.39	Singapore	Accepted	
96.40	Canada	Accepted	Implemented. The Constitution establishes equality between men and women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life.
96.41	Slovenia	Accepted	Guinea-Bissau already has a national strategy that is being implemented (National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity).
96.42	Netherlands		
96.43	Rwanda	Accepted	
96.44	Trinidad and Tobago	Accepted	
96.45	Niger	Accepted	
96.46	Senegal	Accepted	
96.47	Chile	Accepted	
96.48	Namibia	Accepted	
96.49	Estonia	Accepted	
96.50	Djibouti	Accepted	
96.51	Rwanda	Accepted	
96.52	Italy	Accepted	
96.53	Germany	Accepted	
96.54	United States of America	Accepted	
96.55	Australia	Accepted	
96.56	Chile	Accepted	Implemented with regard to the criminalization of female genital mutilation. See Act No. 14/2011.
96.57	Ireland	Accepted	
96.58	Italy	Accepted	
96.59	Italy	Accepted	
96.60	Mexico	Accepted	
96.61	Spain	Accepted	
96.62	Djibouti	Accepted	
96.63	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	
96.64	Portugal	Accepted	
96.65	Argentina	Accepted	

96.66	France	Accepted
96.67	Sierra Leone	Accepted
96.68	Maldives	Accepted
96.69	Canada	Accepted
96.70	Spain	Accepted
96.71	Sierra Leone	Noted
96.72	Ireland	
96.73	Mexico	
96.74	Slovenia	Accepted
96.75	Canada	Accepted
96.76	Thailand	Accepted
96.77	United States of America	Accepted
96.78	United States of America	Accepted
96.79	France	Accepted
96.80	Egypt	Accepted
96.81	Ethiopia	Accepted
96.82	Italy	Accepted
96.83	Algeria	Accepted
96.84	Angola	Accepted
96.85	Singapore	Accepted
96.86	Botswana	Accepted
96.87	Spain	Accepted
96.88	Costa Rica	Accepted
96.89	Sweden	Accepted
96.90	Chile	Accepted
96.91	New Zealand	Accepted
96.92	Mexico	Accepted
96.93	Sweden	Accepted
96.94	Germany	Accepted
96.95	Brazil	Accepted
96.96	Philippines	Accepted
96.97	Costa Rica	Accepted
96.98	Ghana	Accepted

96.99	Germany	Accepted	
96.100	France	Accepted	
96.101	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Accepted	
96.102	Portugal	Accepted	
96.103	France	Accepted	
96.104	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	
96.105	Australia	Accepted	
96.106	Argentina	Accepted	
96.107	Mali	Accepted	
96.108	Sweden	Accepted	
96.109	Sweden	Accepted	
96.110	Egypt	Accepted	
96.111	Ghana	Accepted	
96.112	Australia	Accepted	
96.113	Philippines	Accepted	
96.114	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Accepted	
96.115	Cuba	Accepted	
96.116	Angola	Accepted	
96.117	Togo	Accepted	
96.118	China	Accepted	
96.119	Algeria	Accepted	Guinea-Bissau has adopted a new national strategy for development and poverty reduction for the period 2015–2025, which was supported by its development partners at a round table held in March 2015.
96.120	Maldives	Accepted	
96.121	Philippines	Accepted	
96.122	Turkey	Accepted	
96.123	Egypt	Accepted	
96.124	Ethiopia	Accepted	
96.125	South Africa	Accepted	
96.126	Portugal	Accepted	

96.127	Togo	Accepted
96.128	Indonesia	Accepted
96.129	Slovenia	Accepted
96.130	Namibia	Accepted
96.131	Angola	Accepted
96.132	Kuwait	Accepted
96.133	Rwanda	Accepted
96.134	Cuba	Accepted
96.135	China	Accepted
96.136	Singapore	Accepted
96.137	Sudan	Accepted
96.138	Slovenia	Accepted
96.139	Turkey	Accepted
96.140	Togo	Accepted
96.141	Trinidad and Tobago	Accepted
96.142	Egypt	Accepted
96.143	Morocco	Accepted
96.144	Mauritania	Accepted
96.145	Portugal	Accepted
96.146	Estonia	Accepted
96.147	Libya	Accepted
96.148	Gabon	Accepted
96.149	Germany	Accepted
96.150	Namibia	Accepted
96.151	Senegal	Accepted